

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the Office action mailed on January 20, 2004 in connection with the above-identified patent application is requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Special Circumstances

In the Office action, the Examiner asked applicant to point out any material information from the co-pending applications listed as parents to the instant application if the criteria for materiality applies and if the examination record provides reason for applicant to believe that the Examiner has not considered such information. Applicant is uncertain what the Examiner is requesting. Applicant has previously identified the applications and believes that identification satisfies its duty of disclosure. Nevertheless, in an attempt to respond to the request, applicant has attached to the end of this document as "Attachment 1" a list of its patent applications and its one Taiwanese patent (the list does not include the national phase filings of the listed PCT application). None of the listed applications have yet issued as patents, although some claims in some applications have been allowed. The Examiner is requested to inform applicant if further information concerning any of these applications is needed.

Double Patenting

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 1, 20 and 28 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 5 of co-pending Application No. 10/100,211. That rejection is traversed because of differences between the claims. Nevertheless, applicant requests that the discussion of this obviousness-type double patenting rejection be postponed pending resolution of

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the remaining issues discussed herein because the cited claim from the co-pending application is likely to be amended or cancelled without prejudice, and as a result, this double patenting rejection might become moot.

The Examiner also provisionally rejected claim 20 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 13 of co-pending Application No. 10/215,929. That rejection is also traversed because of differences between the claims. In any event, this rejection is or will be moot because applicant is allowing the cited co-pending application to go abandoned in favor of a continuation application.

Statement Under 37 C.F.R. 1.78(c)

The Examiner required applicant under 35 U.S.C. § 103(c) and 37 C.F.R. 1.78(c) to state whether the inventions claimed in the applications cited as the bases for the double patenting rejections were commonly owned at the time the invention claimed in the present application was made. In response, SD3, LLC states that the inventions claimed in the present application and in the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner were commonly owned or subject to an obligation of assignment to SD3, LLC at the time each later invention was made. The undersigned is authorized to make this statement on behalf of SD3, LLC. By making this statement applicant does not concede that the cited claims are conflicting claims or that the double patenting rejections are proper.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,048,886 to Zettler. That rejection is traversed. Zettler discloses a brake monitoring system used in a punch press to check the condition of a brake by measuring the deceleration of the machine. (Column 1, lines 35-39.) Zettler fails to disclose a woodworking machine, a cutting tool for cutting workpieces, a brake mechanism controllable to stop the cutting tool, a brake mechanism that includes a capacitor, a control system configured to determine the capacitance of the capacitor, or a control system configured to determine the electrical charge stored on a capacitor, as required by various ones of claims 1-3 and 11. Accordingly, Zettler does not anticipate the claims. Nevertheless, applicant has amended claims 1-3 and 11 to require "a detection system configured to detect contact between a person and the cutting tool" and "a brake mechanism controllable to stop the cutting tool if the contact is detected." Zettler clearly fails to disclose a contact-based detection system and therefore applicant requests this rejection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(f)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 11, 20, 21, 23 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(f) by stating that applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. Specifically, the Examiner said, "It is not clear who actually invented the subject matter of claims 1-3, 11, 20, 21, 23 and 28 because each of the above co-pending applications [referring to the co-pending applications cited to support the double patenting rejections] have different inventive entities." This rejection is traversed.

The inventors named in the present application are the inventors of the subject matter claimed in the present application. Multiple individuals are named as inventors because each individual made a contribution to the subject matter of at least one claim of the application, even though each individual may not have made the same type or amount of contribution and even though each individual may not have made a contribution to the subject matter of every claim in the application. Different inventive entities are named in the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner because other individuals made contributions to the subject matter of at least one claim of each such application. The fact that inventive entities may be different in various applications does not mean that inventorship is incorrect in the present application. Often applications with overlapping subject matter but with additional disclosures and differing sets of claims have different inventive entities. That is the situation here. The present application and the co-pending applications cited by the Examiner have disclosures and claims that differ and that require the naming of different inventive entities. Thus, there is no inconsistency in inventorship. Accordingly, applicant requests the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(f) be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 20-23 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 4,117,752 to Yoneda in view of Zettler. (The Examiner rejected claim 22 even though that claim had been withdrawn in response to a restriction requirement.) The Examiner says it would have been obvious to add the control system of Zettler to the band saw disclosed in Yoneda in order to increase the safety of the machine. Applicant traverses this rejection.

Yoneda discloses a band saw configured to detect when a person comes into contact with the blade. The saw includes a blade looped around a plurality of pulleys so that the blade moves when the pulleys spin. The saw includes an electromagnetic brake to decelerate the motor and an electromagnetic clamp brake to clamp the sides of the blade if a person touches the blade.

Zettler, as stated above, discloses a brake monitoring system used in a punch press to check the condition of a brake by measuring the deceleration of the machine. (Column 1, lines 35-39.) In that press, a slide 14 moves down to contact a workpiece and a crankshaft 16 rotates to move the slide up and down. The press includes a clutch-brake 18 to drive the crankshaft and to stop its rotation, and a brake monitor 50 to check the condition of the brake. Brake monitor 50 "is adapted to be operative when the press is operated in the single stroke mode." (Column 4, lines 14-16.) The single stroke mode is where the slide moves down into contact with the workpiece only once, and then it moves back up and stops until the operator again triggers a cycle. The clutch-brake is used to drive and stop the slide. The clutch-brake drives the crankshaft when an air cylinder 58 pushes a disc 52 into contact with driving member 56. The clutch-brake

stops the crankshaft when air cylinder 58 is vented because a spring 60 then pushes disc 52 against a brake member 54. Brake monitor 50 will measure the distance/time it takes for the clutch-brake to stop the slide, and if the clutch-brake stops the slide within a given time, then the brake monitor indicates a safe stop and another cycle of the press may be triggered. However, if the stopping time exceeds a given value for any reason, for example because a brake pad is worn or defective, then the brake monitor shuts down the machine. (Column 1, lines 36-50, column 4, lines 44-63.) The clutch-brake may also stop the slide if a signal is received from pinch-point intrusion contacts 38 or die protection contacts 36.

In order to conclude that applicant's claims 20-23 and 28 are obvious in light of Yoneda and Zettler, there must be some suggestion, teaching or motivation to add the brake monitoring system of Zettler to the band saw of Yoneda. MPEP §2142. There must also be a reasonable expectation that the resulting combination would work. MPEP §2142. If either the suggestion or reasonable expectation of success is missing, a conclusion of obviousness would be improper.

Applicant is unaware of any teaching or statement in the prior art suggesting a reason to add the brake monitoring system of Zettler to the band saw disclosed in Yoneda. The Examiner said that the suggestion comes from a desire to increase the safety of the band saw. (Office Action, 7.) However, the simple desire to make the band saw safer cannot by itself be sufficient motivation to combine the references. If it were, then almost no safety improvement could be patented. Rather, there must be some express or implicit teaching, suggestion or motivation in the prior art to make the specifically claimed combination. Expressed differently, it is not the desire to make

something better but the solution that must be suggested or taught. Where in the prior art is that suggestion or teaching?

In any event, even if there were a suggestion to add the brake monitoring system of Zettler to the band saw disclosed in Yoneda, applicant's claims still would not be obvious because there is no reasonable expectation that the resulting combination would succeed. Zettler's system is designed to measure the time it takes to stop a crankshaft 16. The crankshaft must complete one cycle before the brake monitor can determine whether the clutch-brake is malfunctioning because the brake monitor must measure the time it takes to stop the crankshaft and compare that time to predetermined values. If the crankshaft takes too long to stop and rotates past a predetermined angular range, then the system interprets that as a brake failure. (Column 5, lines 3-21, 41-43, et seq.) None of this would work in Yoneda's band saw because a band saw does not include a crankshaft and because it does not operate in cycles like a press. Thus, it seems quite clear that the brake monitoring system of Zettler could not be successfully added to the band saw of Yoneda.

In fact, the differences in construction and operation between the punch press disclosed in Zettler and the woodworking machines defined by applicant's claims are so great that applicant asserts Zettler is outside the proper scope and content of the art. The Federal Circuit has explained: "In order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection of an applicant's invention, the reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the invention was concerned." In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992); see also MPEP §2141.01(a). The field of

applicant's endeavor involves control systems used in safety systems for woodworking equipment, and applicant was concerned with the problem of how to minimize the risk that a person might suffer a serious injury while using a woodworking machine equipped with a safety system as described. The punch press disclosed in Zettler is not a woodworking machine and therefore outside the field of applicant's endeavor. The punch press is not reasonably pertinent to the problem of how to minimize the risk of a serious injury while using a woodworking machine because a punch press is used and operated in cycles while a woodworking machine is not.

The fact that Zettler's brake monitoring system is adapted for a punch press that operates in single stroke cycles (column 4, lines 14-16) is by itself sufficient to show that it would not be obvious to add that system to the band saw disclosed in Yoneda. If the band saw in Yoneda were modified to include the brake monitoring system of Zettler, then Yoneda would have to operate in cycles so that the stopping time of the brake could be measured. But that would change the principle of operation of the band saw and render it unsatisfactory for its intended purpose because a band saw is not used in cycles like a punch press, and a conclusion of obviousness is improper when the proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose or changes a principle of operation of a reference. See *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 173 USPQ 560 (CCPA 1972); *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959).

For at least these reasons, claims 20-23 and 28 are not obvious in light of Yoneda and Zettler, and therefore, the obviousness rejection of those claims should be withdrawn.

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The obviousness rejection of claim 21 also should be withdrawn because that claim specifies that "the control system is adapted to test the portion of the brake system prior to actuation of the motor." Nothing in Zettler or Yoneda discloses such a control system. In fact, the opposite must occur in the system disclosed in Zettler, namely, the motor must be actuated and the crankshaft must complete one cycle before the brake monitoring system can determine whether the clutch-brake is functioning properly.

Another reason why the obviousness rejection of claim 22 should be withdrawn is that claim 22 further says "the control system is adapted to test the portion of the brake system while the motor is running." Nothing in Zettler or Yoneda discloses such a control system.

The obviousness rejection of claim 23 also should be withdrawn because that claim depends from claim 21 and specifies that "the control system is adapted to test at least a portion of the brake system prior to actuation of the motor to verify that the portion of the detection system is operational, and where the control system is adapted not to actuate the motor unless the portion of the detection system is operational." Nothing in Zettler or Yoneda discloses such a control system.

The fact that the above-discussed claims are non-obvious is also supported by objective indicia of non-obviousness. Every year in the United States there are tens of thousands of people severely injured with power saws according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, Directorate

for Epidemiology.¹ These are all severe injuries that require a visit to a hospital emergency room. About 10% of these injuries result in amputations. The number and severity of these injuries clearly shows there is a long felt need for safer saws. The fact that others have tried to solve this problem is evidenced by the Yoneda patent cited by the Examiner. However, the continued high number of severe injuries shows that those attempts have failed. Fortunately, saws constructed as required by applicant's currently pending claims have the potential to significantly reduce the severity of these injuries. The long felt need for safer saws and the failure of others to satisfy that need supports the conclusion that applicant's claims are non-obvious. (See the declaration of inventor Stephen F. Gass, ¶5, submitted concurrently.)

Additionally, the technology which is the basis for saws constructed as required by applicant's currently pending claims has been recognized as new and innovative by various entities associated with the woodworking industry, as shown by the following awards (See Gass Decl. ¶6):

- **Chairman's Commendation.** The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission awarded the technology a Chairman's Commendation for significant contributions to product safety. That award was reported nationally on CNN Headline News.
- **Challenger's Award.** At an International Woodworking Fair in Atlanta, Georgia, the technology won the Challenger's Award, which is the woodworking industry's highest honor. It recognizes the most innovative and technically advanced improvements to woodworking equipment.

¹ These statistics are publicly available from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission at www.cpsc.gov.

- Popular Science – One of the 100 Best New Innovations. The magazine *Popular Science* identified the technology as one of the 100 best new innovations of 2002.
- Workbench Magazine – One of the Top 10 Tools for 2003. *Workbench* magazine included saws incorporating the technology on its list of the top 10 innovative tools for 2003.
- Woodwork Institute of California Endorsement. The Woodwork Institute of California has endorsed the technology, stating:

As a Trade Association in the construction industry (representing over 250 manufacturers of architectural millwork with an excess of 4,000 employees, all of whom use saws of one type or another) we find your SawStop technology and its potential of eliminating or reducing worker injury of extreme significance. Generally, we would not endorse a commercial product; however the potential benefit to our members and their employees of implementing the SawStop technology on the tools used within our industry overrides such.

- Editor's Choice Award, Tools of the Trade. The magazine *Tools of the Trade* awarded the technology its 2001 Editor's Choice Award in recognition of its significance.

The technology that is the basis for applicant's currently pending claims also has been the subject of extensive media coverage, including national coverage by CNN Headline News, by the television program NEXT@CNN, by the Associated Press, and by Paul Harvey on the ABC Radio Network. (See Gass Decl. ¶7.) Additionally, numerous magazines have published reports about the technology, and have referred to it as "revolutionary," "unique," and "ingenious." Id. The media's interest in the technology supports the conclusion that the technology is novel and noteworthy.

In summary, the differences between the cited references and the claims, the lack of a teaching, suggestion or motivation to modify or combine prior art references,

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the lack of a reasonable expectation of success, and objective indicia of non-obviousness all support the conclusion that the above-discussed claims are not obvious.

Withdrawn Claims

Applicant requests that withdrawn claims 4-10 be reinstated when claim 1 is allowed because they all depend from claim 1. Applicant also requests that withdrawn claims 22, 24 and 29 be reinstated when claims 21, 23 and 28 are allowed because they depend from those claims, respectively.

New Claims

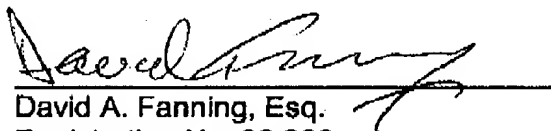
Applicant has added a new claim 30 which is an independent claim reciting among its limitations "detection means for detecting contact between a person and the cutting tool; brake means controllable for stopping the cutting tool if the contact is detected; and control means for determining the operability of the brake means and for disabling the at least one motor if the brake means is inoperable." These limitations are written in means-plus-function format and therefore must be interpreted under 35 U.S.C. §112 to cover the corresponding structure disclosed in the specification and equivalents. The cited references fail to disclose any such structure or equivalents.

Conclusion

With the entry of the above amendments, and for the reasons discussed herein, Applicant submits that all of the issues raised in the Office action mailed January 20, 2004 have been addressed and overcome. If there are any remaining issues or if the Examiner has any questions, applicant's undersigned attorney can be reached at the number listed below. Similarly, if the Examiner believes that a telephone interview might be productive in advancing prosecution of the present application, the Examiner is invited to contact applicant's undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachment 1

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Detection System For Power Equipment	09/929,426 2002-0017176-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/225,200	August 14, 2000
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	09/929,221 2002-0017336-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	60/225,211	August 14, 2000
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,240 2002-0020263-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,056	August 14, 2000
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,227 2002-0020271-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,170	August 14, 2000
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,241 2002-0017180-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,169	August 14, 2000
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,242 2002-0017181-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,089	August 14, 2000
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,236 2002-0020261-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,201	August 14, 2000
Brake Positioning System	09/929,244 2002-0017182-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Brake Positioning System	60/225,212	August 14, 2000
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,237 2002-0020262-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,059	August 14, 2000

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<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	09/929,234 2002-0017178-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	60/225,094	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,425 2002-0017175-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,210	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/233,459	September 18, 2000
Cutting Tool Safety System	09/929,226 2002-0017183-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Cutting Tool Safety System	60/225,206	August 14, 2000
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,235 2002-0017184-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,058	August 14, 2000
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,238 2002-0017179-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,057	August 14, 2000
Fast Acting Safety Stop	60/157,340	October 1, 1999
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	09/676,190	September 29, 2000
Fast-Acting Safety Stop (Taiwan)	143466	February 25, 2002
Fast-Acting Safety Stop	60/182,866	February 16, 2000
Safety Systems for Power Equipment (PCT)	PCT/US00/26812	September 29, 2000
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,806 2002-0059855-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,942	February 22, 2001
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	10/053,390 2002-0069734-A1	January 16, 2002 June 13, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/270,011	February 20, 2001

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,273 2002-0059853-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,941	February 22, 2001
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,705 2002-0056350-A1	January 16, 2002 May 16, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,177	March 2, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,274 2002-0059854-A1	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,178	March 2, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/050,085 2002-0056349-A1	January 14, 2002 May 16, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,902	March 6, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/047,066 2002-0056348-A1	January 14, 2002 May 16, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/275,594	March 13, 2001
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/275,595	March 13, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/051,782 2002-0066346-A1	January 15, 2002 June 6, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/279,313	March 27, 2001
Safety Systems for Power Equipment	10/100,211 2002-0170399-A1	March 13, 2002 November 21, 2002
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/275,583	March 13, 2001
Router With Improved Safety System	10/197,975 2003-0015253-A1	July 18, 2002 January 23, 2003
Router With Improved Safety System	60/306,202	July 18, 2001
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	09/955,418 2002-0020265-A1	September 17, 2001 February 21, 2002
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/292,081	May 17, 2001
Band Saw With Improved Safety System	10/146,527 2002-0170400-A1	May 15, 2002 November 21, 2002
Band Saw With Improved Safety System	60/292,100	May 17, 2001

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<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	10/172,553 2002-0190581-A1	June 13, 2002 December 19, 2002
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	60/298,207	June 13, 2001
Discrete Proximity Detection System	10/189,031 2003-0002942-A1	July 2, 2002 January 2, 2003
Discrete Proximity Detection System	60/302,937	July 2, 2001
Actuators for Use in Fast-Acting Safety Systems	10/189,027 2003-0005588-A1	July 2, 2002 January 9, 2003
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	60/302,916	July 3, 2001
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	10/206,164 2003-0020336-A1	July 25, 2002 January 30, 2003
Actuators For Use In Fast-Acting Safety Systems	60/307,756	July 25, 2001
Safety Systems for Power Equipment	10/215,929 2003-0037651	August 9, 2002 February 27, 2003
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/312,141	August 13, 2001
Safety Systems For Band Saws	10/202,928 2003-0019341-A1	July 25, 2002 January 30, 2003
Safety Systems For Band Saws	60/308,492	July 27, 2001
Router With Improved Safety System	10/251,576 2003-0056853-A1	September 20, 2002 March 27, 2003
Router With Improved Safety System	60/323,975	September 21, 2001
Logic Control With Test Mode For Fast-Acting Safety System	10/243,042 2003-0058121-A1	September 13, 2002 March 27, 2003
Logic Control With Test Mode For Fast-Acting Safety System	60/324,729	September 24, 2001
Detection System for Power Equipment	10/292,607 2003-0090224-A1	November 12, 2002 May 15, 2003
Detection System For Power Equipment	60/335,970	November 13, 2001

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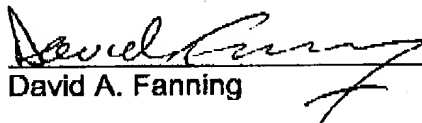
<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date</u>
Apparatus and Method for Detecting Dangerous Conditions in Power Equipment	10/345,630 2003-0131703-A1	January 15, 2003 July 17, 2003
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/349,989	January 16, 2002
Brake Pawls for Power Equipment	10/341,260 2003-0140749-A1	January 13, 2003 July 31, 2003
Brake Pawls For Power Equipment	60/351,797	January 25, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/643,296	August 18, 2003
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/406,138	August 27, 2002
Retraction System And Motor Position For Use With Safety Systems For Power Equipment	60/452,159	March 5, 2003
Table Saws With Safety Systems And Blade Retraction	60/496,550	August 20, 2003
Brake Cartridges For Power Equipment	60/496,574	August 20, 2003
Switch Box For Power Tools With Safety Systems	60/533,598	December 31, 2003
Motion Detection System For Use In A Safety System for Power Equipment	60/496,568	August 20, 2003
Improved Detection Systems For Power Equipment	60/533,791	December 31, 2003
Improved Fence For Table Saws	60/533,862	December 31, 2003
Improved Table Saws With Safety Systems	60/533,811	December 31, 2003
Brake Cartridges And Mounting Systems For Brake Cartridges	60/533,575	December 31, 2003
Improved Table Saws With Safety Systems and Systems to Mount and Index Attachments	60/540,377	January 29, 2004

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, or facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to number (703) 872-9306, attention Examiner Thomas J. Druan, on the date shown below.

Date: April 20, 2004


David A. Fanning

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